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"ASBESTOS"

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MONTHLY SINCE THAT DATE
BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE
17th FLOOR INQUIRER BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, 30, PENNSYLVANIA

Estate of C. J. STOVER, *Proprietor*
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E. E. COX, *Circulation Manager*

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CHRYSOTILE VS. CHRYSOLITE

For many years we have time after time corrected those who erroneously, we thought, reversed the spelling of "chrysotile" and called it "chrysolite".

Not long ago, having occasion to refer to Dr. Hall's Memoir No. 12 on "Asbestos in the Union of South Africa", which is the recognized standard work on South African Asbestos, just as Fritz Cirkel's "Chrysotile Asbestos" is on Canadian, we were greatly surprised and rather chagrined, to find a reference which gives "chrysolite" the same meaning as "chrysotile".

The reference, in case anyone is sufficiently interested to look it up, is in Chapter I, at the top of page 12 of Memoir No. 12, and the paragraph reads:

> The term "Asbestos" may be translated as "Non-burnable" but this quality is not exhibited in all asbestiform minerals to the same degree. All these fibrous minerals belong to the two groups amphibole (hornblende) and serpentine, and, broadly speaking, the term "Asbestos" includes all fibrous varieties of these groups, but some lack of precision in nomenclature exists in practice. Strictly, the use of the term "Asbestos" should be confined to the amphibole minerals, though it is often applied to fibrous serpentine as well; the name, "Chrysotile" or "Chrysolite" is universally understood to refer to the serpentine variety only.

However, when we refer to Webster's Dictionary, we find he defines "chrysolite" as "a magnesium iron silicate usually olive green, occurring in orthorhombic crystals, in masses and in grains - called also olivine and peridot" while the definition Webster gives for "chrysotile" is "a fibrous silky variety of serpentine. It is one kind of asbestos". This apparently distinguishes between chrysolite as being the serpentine rock which is the matrix of chrysotile, the fibrous asbestos.

There is small wonder that many unfamiliar with the "language" of asbestos, call the serpentine variety "chrysolite", for other varieties end in "lite" rather than "tile"; witness crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, actinolite.

To be consistent should we say crocidotile, tremotile, etc., when referring to the asbestos, and use crocidolite,

etc., only for the matrix or surrounding rock?

It is just another inconsistency of the English language, and we are somewhat comforted to find that in no other instance does Dr. Hall use the term "chrysolite"; he invariably refers to this variety of asbestos as "chrysotile".

MEDAL AWARDED FOR INVENTION OF ASBESTOS MATERIAL

Phospho-asbestos is an inorganic thermo-setting compound which has contributed greatly to the creation of an improved interruptor for power circuit breakers operating in air, making possible the potential conversion of the entire industrial field from oil circuit breakers, with their attendant fire hazards to life and property, to air devices of high interrupting capacity which have only a fraction of the industrial hazard.

The compound is the invention, or development, of Nicholas F. Arone and Edwin H. Brink, employees in the Switchgear Divisions Laboratory (in Philadelphia) of the General Electric Company.

For this invention Mr. Arone and Mr. Brink jointly received the 1948 Edward Longstreth Medal of the Franklin Institute. The Edward Longstreth medal was established in 1890 "for the encouragement of invention, and in recognition of meritorious work in science and the industrial arts."

FOG INSULATION

Riding along the "peaceful road" these damp, foggy mornings, sounds seem to be muted, and a quiet prevails not ordinarily found even on a country road.

We cannot help but wonder whether the fog creates an insulation against sound, or at least, like heavy tapestries in a marble building, absorbs the sound.

Fantastic perhaps, but naturally to one interested in insulation materials, the idea persists.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY'S STAKE IN THE PROGRAM FOR CODE REFORM AND UNIFORMITY[1]

By George E. Strehan, Building Officials Conference of America, Inc.

The author of this article, Geo. E. Strehan, is at present Correlator of the Basic Code and Abridged Building Code, Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., and has had a long experience in the building construction field. He holds a B. S. degree from the City College of New York; graduated as Civil Engineer from Columbia University; is a registered architect and professional engineer; was an engineer with the Department of Buildings and Board of Standards and Appeals of New York City; was the designer and patentee of the Equidepth System Construction used in the Williamsburg Housing and Museum of Modern Art; participated in drafting the building code for New York City in 1915, 1928 and 1938; the National Board of Fire Underwriters Code 1916 and 1933; author of "Cinder Concrete Floor Construction"; won the A. S. C. E. Collingwood prize in 1915; wrote "Fireproofing of Buildings" for Kidders Pocket Book XVIII Edition, 1931; "Structural Planning and Design" in 1937; Consultant War Production Board 1941 to 1944; Gas Turbine Laboratory for the Office of Scientific Research and Development, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1944-45, and has been a Consulting Engineer in the Building Construction for the last thirty years.

The objective of the building officials in promulgating a basic building code is to strengthen the principles and practices underlying the adminstration of building laws. This work is conceived in the interest of public safety and health and to help the building official do his job as it should be done. The responsibility for safeguarding lives and property in their own communities is invested in the building officials. This body of public servants daily engaged in enforcing the building laws in their respective communities, knows the problems and pitfalls encountered in everyday building construction. They are impartial and are qualified to set up minumum standards.

Thru their cooperation in the plan of the Building Officials Foundation, the manufacturer, producer and builder accept a self-discipline necessary to the success of the program. With the adoption and enforcement of one universally accepted standard for the specific material or equipment, the producers and builders guarantee the main-

[1]Reprinted from the Building Officials Digest, September 1948 number.

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tenance of quality and performance up to the standards of the original approval.

Difficulties which arise in the enforcement of equitable building laws are not generally due to lack of adequate engineering practice but frequently are due to failure of the engineering, architectural and building professions to assume greater responsibility for their creations. Neglect of well known basic principles of structural, fire and health safety, results in some new catastrophe. The shock inspires new and impractical legal restrictions in building regulations. The resulting inflexibility and complexity characteristic of rigid detailed specification codes tie the designers' hands and the builders' ingenuity. Eventually the process leads to unenforceable regulations involving prohibitive expense which are more honored in the breach than in the performance. The device of controlled materials procedure, incorporated in the basic code, releases these shackles and gives free rein to the designers' and builders' efficiency. Incidentally, it places the responsibility where it belongs without relinquishing police power or defaulting administrative authority.

At a recent conference of representative industry and trade association members, it was the consensus of opinion that uniformity in building code regulations and their administration was not only desirable but essential; that the building officials constituted the proper agency to write building codes; and that some such entity as projected in the Building Officials Foundation was essential to serve as a balance wheel and central interpretative clearing house. Some misgiving was expressed with regard to the form which the organization should take and some doubt as to the feasibility of the adoption of one basic code. Essentially all agreed to the Foundation's program to establish uniformity in testing and approval procedures to eliminate many wasteful and inefficient practices now in vogue. The alternate conclusion would be to favor the anomalous situation resulting from several existing "model" codes all now under triennial revision, and a multiplicity of local building codes which do not meet modern performance standards.

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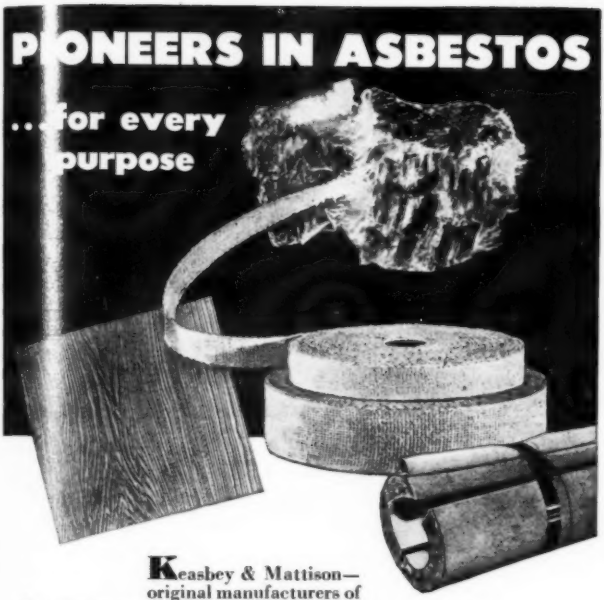
At the outset it should be acknowedged that the basic code does depart from existing models and standards in many respects. In so far as practicable, it sets up minimum performance standards gauged to meet the inherent fire and life hazards associated with the specific use and occupancy of the building and the service which each individual element of the structure must perform. These requirements have been generally lowered from the traditional ultimum possible to the minimum essential for safety. A platform had to be established as a basis and the cooperation of industry was freely invited and solicited in the formulation of the planks. The whole program and the service instruments designed to implement it are described in the plan of the Building Officials Foundation.

It is not generally recognized that under this plan, where local building regulations remain in effect, the Foundation will undertake prosecution of approvals under any established code and under the local rule conferring authority on the building administrative official. The term "approved rules" as defined in the basic code, includes the legally adopted rules and regulations promulgated by the local building official whether or not they are in accord with the Foundation construction code to be issued as a supplement to the basic code. All existing national standards now in force which meet accepted engineering practice are recognized and all previous tests and research complying with accepted engineering practice are honored.

As for the technical services to be rendered by the structural bureau of the Foundation, such assistance furnished to understaffed communities is not only desirable but essential if uniformity of requirements on a nation-wide basis is to prevail. What is demanded in building code reform is the enactment of standards that place less dependence on obligatory detail specifications and more on basic functional performance requirements. These fundamental principles need, within the building industry itself, a properly constituted central interpretative agency to implement them.

Economical and safe construction cannot be achieved with 2500 individual specification codes scattered thruout



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some 1000 cities of more than 10,000 population and some 25,000 villages, boroughs, towns and municipalities with populations of 100 to 10,000. Of these communities, it is estimated that over 14,000 have no code at all. The cost of technical expert services, elaborate legal procedure involved in the preparation of the laws, and the expense of public hearings and repetitive printing of the original and amended drafts make the investment for such communities prohibitive.

The basic code prepared by the standing basic code committee of the Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., is planned as a formulation of fundamental principles of performance in structural strength, fire resistance, means of egress and service equipment for light, ventilation, heating and sanitary living conditions. It is presented in as brief a form as consistent with the complexity of the technical and geographical field covered.

During the transition stage between abandonment of the specification type code and full adoption of the functional performance document, sufficient detail standards and mandatory provisions are included to establish accepted engineering practice for known and traditional materials and methods. The present document, therefore is not a pure functional performance code. With the Foundation machinery in full function to implement the basic fundamental principles thru its other service instruments, such as the construction code, structural bureau, monthly bulletin and news letter, the need for mandatory specification detail in the basic code will disappear.

The performance standards of the basic code are obligatory. The specific technique and directional specifications constantly in flux with technological development. will be formulated and adopted as rules in cooperation with all integrated agencies of the building industry.

In analyzing the technical and economic aspects of the basic code, its impact on the public as well as the effect on all the constituent elements of the industry heretofore enumerated must be considered.

1. The manufacturer and producer of building materials and equipment will benefit by the uniform utilization of his

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product in all localities. He will no longer be subjected to undue excessive requirements naturally inclined to favor local materials and prejudices. Free play will be afforded to the introduction of competitive material, devices and new techniques. Mass production and more economical distribution of materials on an approved national basis will stimulate building activity and mean lower costs to the manufacturer and to the ultimate consumer.

2. Thru time-saving resulting from simplification of technical procedure, lower operation costs will accrue to the builder and contractor both in shop and field. Builders no longer will be forced to include contingent charges in their proposals to meet uncertain but anticipated local requirements governing special equipment, procedures or safeguards in construction practices.

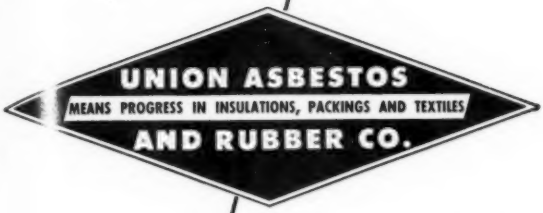
3. Engineers and architects will be relieved of duplication of effort and costly delays incurred in departmental negotiation while proposed plans, materials and methods are subjected to frequently inadequate and often prejudicial local machinery of administration and approval. Preliminary and final planning can proceed with greater expedition at lowered cost to the owner. It will stimulate the use of alternate products and techniques to offset scarcities in particular materials and will permit the designer maximum freedom in the use of new materials and new uses of traditional materials.

4. In establishing basic standards for the allocation of all materials to proper use in proved and durable standard construction, it will relieve financial interests from fear of substandard and defective buildings, promote investment and stimulate construction activities.

5. With the advisory machinery of the Foundation in action, the building official no longer will have cause to be reluctant to consider new and only partially proved techniques. Proof and confirmation of their adequacy will simplify the problem of administration and enforcement. The solution of special problems incident to prevailing temperatures, winds, rain, snow, seismic disturbances and other special physical and geographical conditions will be of signifcant benefit to him.

To the public, the basic code guarantees standard versus substandard buildings, constructed of proper materials at minimum reasonable costs. It will help to provide an enhanced and adequate supply of safe housing for residential as well as commercial and public use.

Approved minimum standards of construction will exclude excessive masonry wall thickness; excessive floor and roof loads; excessive fire resistive requirements; restrictions



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against the use of new techniques involving new and traditional materials with minimum stud-spacing, sheathing thickness and interior finishing processes; unnecessarily large plumbing, waste, vent, water piping and accessory devices in place of cheaper and more durable forms of flexible copper and brass tubing; prohibition against the use of approved moisture and weather resisting flexible electric wiring where the more expensive metallic conduit is often prescribed as a minimum. It has been estimated that a reduction of 5 to 10 per cent in initial cost may be anticipated to the owner by such alternates. Further substantial savings should result from lower maintenance and upkeep charges incident to good standard construction.

G. D. CRABBS PASSES AWAY

George Dent Crabbs, former President and Chairman of the Board of the Philip Carey Mfg. Co., died September 29th at Harrisonburg, Va., of a heart attack. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Crabbs joined the Carey organization in 1893, as an assistant bookkeeper, shipping and billing clerk. He became President of the Company in 1898, a short time after the death of Mr. Philip Carey, founder of the business, and served as President for 42 years.

Mr. Crabbs became Chairman of the Board in 1940 and held that office until 1946, when he resigned but remained a Director of Carey until his death.

Mr. Crabbs had a distinguished career in the field of manufacturing, banking and railroad management and thruout his life was active in both local community and national affairs. Thus passes a man who was revered and respected by the entire Asbestos Industry, and by all who had the honor to know him.

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B. L. M. A. PLEADS NOLO CONTENDERE IN ANTI-TRUST CASE

On August 21st, 1947, a Federal grand jury in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, handed up three indictments against 21 corporations and 53 individuals, members of the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, Inc., charging them with alleged conspiracies to violate Section 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Law.

On September 22nd, 1948, before United States Judge Edward A. Conger in New York City, 17 corporate defendants and 9 individual defendants pleaded nolo contendere to the said charges and the indictments were dismissed as to all of the other defendants.

The 17 corporate defendants were fined $121,000 and the 9 individual defendants were fined $31,000.

Lester D. Stickles, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, counsel to the Brake Lining Manufacturers' Association, Inc., and for a number of the defendants, in pleading nolo contendere stated:

"While the Association pleads nolo contendere to the indictments charging violations of the antitrust laws, it desires also to point out certain facts.

"The violations charged are based directly upon practices and procedures established under the guidance and at the insistence of the National Recovery Administration. This was at a time when the United States Government was actively engaged in promotion of uniformity in industry and of fair practices among competitors.

"These procedures as proposed by NRA and accepted by the industry resulted in standardization of sizes and in other uniformities which materially benefited the industry as a whole and resulted in substantial savings to the public. Accordingly, such practices were openly adopted and followed as accepted customs of the trade, with no effort whatsoever on the part of the members of the Association to conceal them.

"As a matter of fact, the same standards were required in connection with all bids submitted on Government purchases of brake linings and clutch facings. When the computation of list price factors was discontinued by the Association because of these indictments, a representative of the Department of the Navy protested vigorously, pointing to the confusion which

would sult from dropping standards in use since the NRA.

"I must appear odd, then even wholly incongruous, that while rious agencies of the Government urge upon the industry th use of such standards as an accurate measure for purposes quotations, another arm of the Government questions these ndards as susceptible to suspicion of a conspiracy to fix pri s.

"I pite all this, despite the progress and the economies effecte thru such standardization, they have been voluntarily abande ed.

"T re are 21 companies and 51 individuals named in the indicti nts. The total number of witnesses called would run into ti hundreds while the evidence to be presented would be by the ruckload.

"T e trial of the issues raised would necessarily cover a long p iod of time, calling for the appearance of executives from t four corners of the nation. At a time when the industry is ende voring to the utmost to catch up with production needs of the co try and to complete the shift from wartime exigencies to pea time operations, the industry obviously could ill afford to spar top management for a long period."

J. Francis Hayden, Chief of the local Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, represented the Gover ment.

AUGUST BUILDING AWARDS SHOW DECLINE FROM JULY TOTAL

Building and construction activity in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains, as measured by the dollar volume of contracts awarded, in August maintained a favorable 4% gain over the corresponding month of last year, but the figures just released by F. W. Dodge Corporation show a normal seasonal decline of 11% from July.

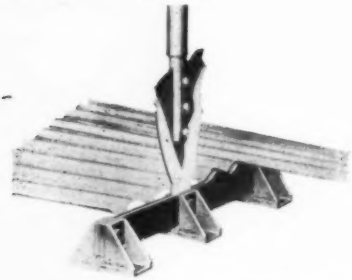
August building awards were $854,091,000 against $962,685,000 in July and $823,216,000 in August of 1947 in the area east of the Rockies.

Non-residential awards in August in the same area totaled $308,750,000, showing a decline of 22% from July and a gain of 6% over August of last year. Residential awards in August amounted to $337,550,000, a decline of 3% from July's total and a gain of 9% over August 1947.

A SHEAR FOR CUTTING ASBESTOS CORRUGATED SHEATHING

A new shear with which Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing may be cut without damage to the corrugations and used either on the job on the roof, or in the shop, is now on the market. Cuts can be made crosswise, lengthwise or diagonally.

This new portable Universal Metal Shears cuts corrugated metal, metal lath, and sheet metal also - all simply and quickly.



The Shear That Cuts Asbestos Corrugated Sheathing.

In making the cut, the shear removes a narrow ribbon, one eighth of an inch in width. This allows the metal or other material being cut, to be moved thru the shears smoothly and rapidly, without binding or twisting. The shear produces a clean-cut end which eliminates the necessity of an exceedingly large overlap, thus creating a definite savings in material.

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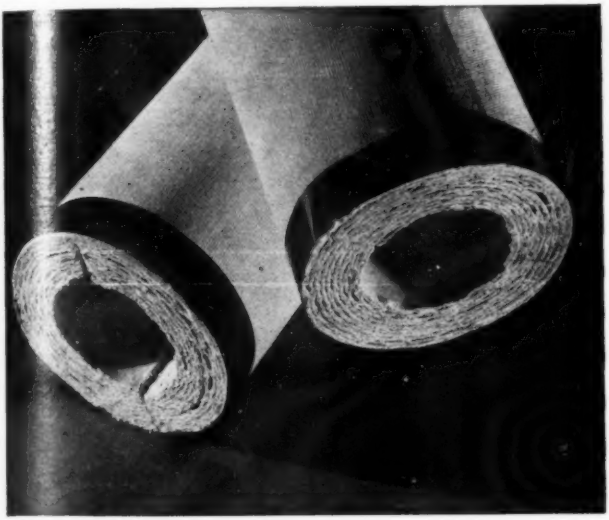

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AUTOMOBILE FACTS AND FIGURES 28th EDITION

An 80 page book of statistics on the Automobile Industry under the above title has just been published by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

A vast quantity of statistics, many illustrated by graphs, are presented, and include production, factory sales, registration, average age of cars, farm statistics, employment, number of drivers, taxes, gasoline consumption, automotive freight, motor vehicle dealers, etc.

A few of these interesting figures are:

Of the 3,745,689 motor vehicles sold in 1947, 3,558,178 were passenger cars, 79,638 were station wagons, 19,008 were motor coaches, 30,431 were school buses, 54,688 were trucks and 3,746 were ambulances and funeral vehicles.

Forty-two per cent of cars and 37% of trucks in use at present are 10 years old or over. The average age of cars in use is 8.9 years, of trucks 8.1 years, compared to 5.6 years prior to the war.

World Registration in 1947 was 53,288,000; 78% of the world's cars and 52% of trucks are registered in the United States.

During 1947 the United States produced its 100,000,000th motor vehicle. All other countries have produced 24 million in the same period of time, that is from the beginning of the Industry in 1910

There were 32,300 deaths in the United States during 1947 directly attributable to the automobile.

Many other facts and figures are given in the book, which may be obtained by writing the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

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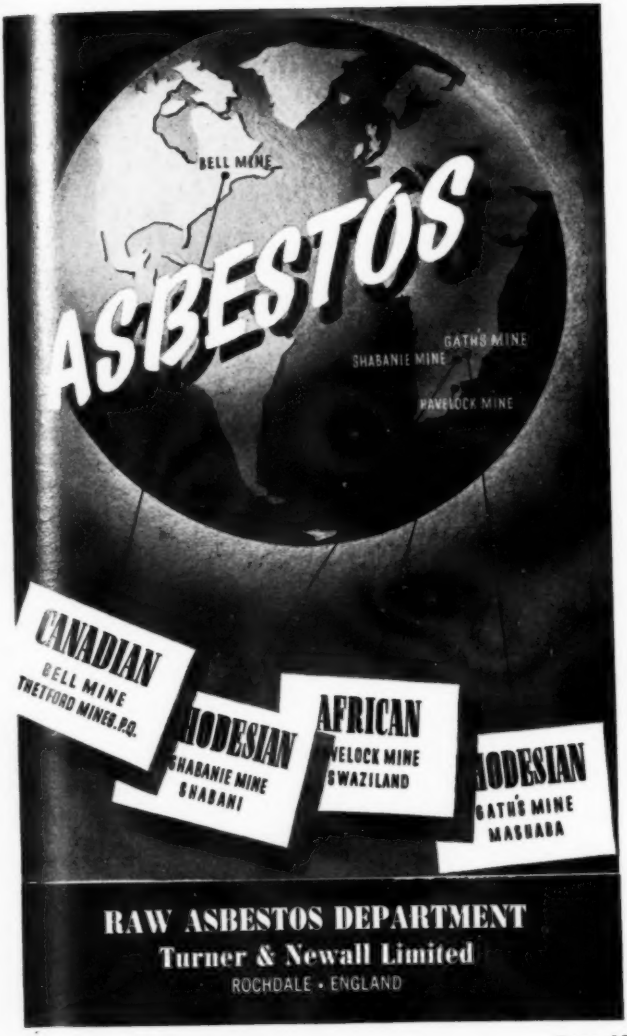
Asbestos has been found in many of the states in the United States but the principal operating centers at the present time are Vermont and Arizona, the asbestos in both localities being of the chrysotile variety. North Carolina, Georgia and Maryland produce fair quantities of the amphibole types - principally anthophyllite and tremolite.

The earliest record of the discovery of asbestos in the United States is 1861, the report of the U. S. Geological Survey for that year referring to the Vermont deposits of asbestos. These deposits are said to have been rediscovered in 1899 by a French Canadian lumberman in the employ of Judge E. M. Tucker, while felling trees on Belvidere Mountain in the north central part of Vermont.

Judge Tucker's deposit was in Lamoille County near Lowell, on the north side of Belvidere Mountain. About 1901 B. B. Blake of Eden, Vt., located asbestos on the opposite (or Eden) side of the same mountain.

The Tucker property was sold to the Lowell Lumber and Asbestos Company, headed by W. S. Gallagher and the mine was known locally thereafter as the Gallagher Mine. Mr. Gallagher worked the mine for several years and built a mill. Operations by the Lowell Company were discontinued about 1915 and the property remained idle until 1944 when it was acquired by The Ruberoid Company and re-opened upon completion of an aerial tramway which runs from the mine to the Ruberoid mill at Eden.

The operations on the Eden side of the mountain were first started in 1901. A mill was built and some development work done by two companies now out of existence The Eden property was first placed on a sound operating basis in 1927 when it was taken over by the Vermont Asbestos Corporation organized by a group of New England business men. In 1936 the Ruberoid Co. purchased all the properties of the Vermont Asbestos Corporation and operations have since been conducted under the name of Vermont Asbestos Mines Division of The Ruberoid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CANADIAN
BELL MINE
THETFORD MINES, P.Q.
RHODESIAN
SHABANIE MINE
SHABANI
AFRICAN
PAVELOCK MINE
SWAZILAND
RHODESIAN
GATH'S MINE
MASHABA
RAW ASBESTOS DEPARTMENT
Turner & Newall Limited
ROCHDALE • ENGLAND

Company. The Vermont deposits are a very important part of the Asbestos Producing Industry today. The fibre produced is mostly short grade (shingle grades and below); it is excellent material and much in demand.

The Arizona asbestos deposits were discovered in 1903[1] when M. L. Shackleford of Prescott, Arizona, found the deposit at the head of Pinto Creek, 23 miles west of Globe. The first asbestos mined in Arizona came from this deposit. Various other asbestos mines have since been discovered near Globe, and are being operated. Arizona asbestos is quite free from iron and is therefore in demand for the making of fine tapes used in electrical work. The material is for the most part Crude and long fibres suitable for textiles. Very little short fibre is produced, probably because the long freight haul to manufacturing centers makes the cost of the shorter fibres too high to compete with those from Canada.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines reports that in 1947, domestic production of asbestos came principally from Vermont and Arizona with smaller quantities from California, North Carolina and Georgia, the latter two states producing amphibole types. The production of chrysotile asbestos in the United States during 1947 was 13,989 short tons, while that of amphibole was 437 tons.

The Sall Mountain Asbestos Mine (now known as Gainesville Asbestos Mine) at present owned by Clayton Paving Company of Nashville, Tenn., and located near Gainesville, Ga., has produced since 1894 (with some interruptions) and probably earlier than that in a small way. The asbestos is of the mass-fibre anthophyllite type and is used principally for the manufacture of asbestos boiler cement, roofing paint, and other material, requiring short asbestos fibres. Georgia has been the most consistent producer of amphibole asbestos of any of the states.

The deposit of amphibole (tremolite variety) at Pylesville, Md., was first worked by Fred A. Mett in 1916. Mr. Mett later (in 1923) founded the Powhatan Mining Corporation, for the production of asbestos filter fibres. Mr.

[1]Some historians give the date as "about 1900".

ASBESTOS-CEMENT ASSOCIATES
INCORPORATED
CARIELL BUILDING MILLINGTON, N. J.

ENGINEERING SERVICE
TO THE ASBESTOS - CEMENT INDUSTRY

SPECIALISTS IN HATSCHEK OPERATION
COMPLETE PLANTS DESIGNED AND EQUIPPED
CONSULTING SERVICE ON MANUFACTURING PROBLEMS

WET MACHINE FELTS
FOR
ASBESTOS CEMENT PRODUCTS
ASBESTOS MILL BOARD

•

DRYCOR FELT COMPANY
STAFFORDVILLE, CONN., U. S. A.

Mett was in fact the pioneer in this country in the preparation of asbestos filter fibres. The Pylesville deposit replaced the Italian asbestos which was formerly used by chemical research laboratories but which during World War I could not be obtained principally because of lack of shipping facilities. According to Mr. Mett the asbestos was used principally for carbon determinations in steel. Since 1923 the Powhatan Company have been mining and processing anthophyllite fibres which are now being used extensively in the plastic industries, and are finding favor in plastic manufacture because of their freedom from magnetic iron content. This Maryland deposit, however, has been about worked out and the Company at present obtains most of its anthophyllite fibres from Georgia, North Carolina and other places in the South and West.

Another deposit in operation and worthy of mention is the Blue Rock Asbestos Mine at Asheville, N. C., owned by the Industrial Minerals Corporation. California has several chrysotile mines some production having been reported from that state in 1947. There may be other deposits being worked at present in scattered places, of which we have little knowledge.

There are also deposits (mostly amphibole) which were at one time or another developed to quite an extent but are not now operating. One recalls the Casper, Wyoming mine and Fred Patee's "asbestos chimneys"; the Montana Asbestos Co. at Bozeman, Montana which in 1938 tried to develop an amphibole deposit for the making of home insulation, roofing paint, asbestos boiler cement, etc.; the Hollywood Asbestos Mines at Hollywood, Ga., which was highly developed, principally by an old gentleman by the name of Abb Landis, and operated around 1926 to 1928; the plant erected in 1902 by the American Asbestos Company[1] in Bedford Co., Va.; the plant built in 1903 in New Hartford, Conn., by the Commercial Asbestos Mining Company controlling deposits in New Hartford, Conn.; and a number of others, all short lived, perhaps because of the inability to find a sufficiently large market which

[1]Not in any way connected with the American Asbestos Company of Norristown, Pa., which made Asbestos Textiles and was acquired by the Philadelphia Asbestos Co. in 1942.

wou[illegible] pay a price for the material which would allow the ope[illegible]ting plant to avert a loss.

This is, in brief, the history of Asbestos Production in t[illegible] United States. The actual figures on record begin in 188[illegible] and are as follows:

	Tons (2000 lbs.)		Tons (2000 lbs.)
188[illegible]	150	1914	1,247
188[illegible]	200	1915	1,731
188[illegible]	1,200	1916	1,638
188[illegible]	1,000	1917	1,958
188[illegible]	1,000	1918	998
188[illegible]	300	1919	1,161
188[illegible]	200	1920	1,648
188[illegible]	150	1921	831
188[illegible]	100	1922	67
188[illegible]	30	1923	310
189[illegible]	71	1924	473
189[illegible]	66	1925	1,258
189[illegible]	104	1926	1,358
189[illegible]	50	1927	2,981
189[illegible]	325	1928	2,239
189[illegible]	795	1929	3,155
1896	504	1930	4,242
1897	580	1931	3,228
1898	605	1932	3,559
1899	681	1933	4,745
1900	1,054	1934	6,544
1901	747	1935	9,415
1902	1,005	1936	10,845
1903	887	1937	13,896
1904	1,480	1938	12,901
1905	3,109	1939	15,136
1906	1,695	1940	19,174
1907	653	1941	22,396
1908	936	1942	15,481
1909	3,085	1943	6,014
1910	3,693	1944	6,667
1911	7,604	1945	12,252
1912	4,403	1946	14,075
1913	1,100	1947	14,426

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Election talk and propaganda, candidates' speeches, and the assumption by people that this or that candidate will win out in the Presidential race, has left the actual business situation somewhat obscured.

There are two questions (aside from the result of the election of course) which are primarily occupying the minds of everyone,—inflation, and the possibility of war.

As we see it no one wants war—not even the Russians! Everyone wants lower prices, in fact buyer resistance is increasing steadily, even tho wages are steadily rising. Lower prices and higher wages are of course incompatible.

The opinion of many business men, however, is that inflation may be at the halting point. What next?

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Mines production is at a high level because of favorable weather conditions. Demand continues heavy, but Canadian car shortage is causing some curtailment in shipping.

High prices are being asked for reground and reprocessed scrap, etc., from U. S. points.

The future outlook is encouraging with prices firm.

ASBESTOS - MANUFACTURED GOODS

Asbestos Textiles. Overall demand keeps the industry operating at near capacity levels altho requirements for asbestos textiles from the wire and cable industry are somewhat below normal. Government purchases of asbestos textiles, both directly and thru consuming industries, are beginning to have an appreciable, favorable, effect on the market.

Those manufacturers who increased prices on October 1st, report a heavy call for materials before that date in order to take advantage of the previous price schedules.

One manufacturer says that they will not issue new textile price schedules during the balance of the year: there is a possibility of higher prices by January 1st, 1949, but that will be determined principally by the price of as-

Announcement

The Name and Address of

PLANT RUBBER & ASBESTOS WORKS

a Division of The Paraffine Companies, Inc.

Have been changed
as of July 1, 1948

to

THE PARAFFINE COMPANIES, INC.
INSULATION DIVISION

475 Brannan Street, San Francisco 19, California

The same products will be manufactured under the brand names of

PABCO *Precision Molded*
85% MAGNESIA INSULATION
and
PRASCO HIGH TEMPERATURE INSULATION

bestos fibre. It is hoped that no increase need be made as, according to our correspondent, many asbestos textiles are already priced so high as to invite substitution of competing materials.

Brake Lining. There is a steady demand for brake lining at present, and the outlook good, if anything slightly strong. Prices are generally firm, with price cutting appearing here and there on large fleet business.

Asbestos Paper. The commercial paper market is still active, with a normal backlog of orders. Business in this commodity should remain active for the next several months.

Demand for *saturated asbestos paper* is still good and prices steady, tho the backlog of orders is decreasing.

Asbestos Millboard. During the war and immediate post-war periods, asbestos millboard was used to replace other materials which could not be obtained at the time. Now these other materials are available, which means that the demand for millboard is not as great as formerly. Regular business is steady but not too high. So far prices are firm—in the face of high raw material and manufacturing costs, it is impossible to see how they could be anything else.

Insulation. High Pressure. This market is very active because of continued heavy industrial expansion, particularly in power, chemical and textile industries. Backlog of orders continues large with delivery quoted approximately eight months. In fact the outlook for the next several months is regarded as excellent as demand justifies highest possible production.

Insulation. Low Pressure. The market in Low Pressure materials has picked up in the last two months, principally seasonal, and because inventories had gotten low. There is a normal backlog of about four to six weeks, and expectations are that demand should keep production to full capacity for the first quarter of 1949.

Asbestos-Cement Products. There is little change to report in the Asbestos-Cement Products market. Demand continues to exceed supply, in all lines, viz: roofing, siding, corrugated, flat and pipes.

JOHNSON'S COMPANY LTD.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

REPRESENTATIVES

GREAT BRITAIN ..... A. A. BRAZIER & CO.
"Avenue Lodge"
65a Bounds Green Road,
LONDON, N. 22, England.

CHICAGO 4, ILL. ..... GRANT WILSON, INC.
141 West Jackson Boulevard

NEW YORK, N. Y. ..... CONNELL ASBESTOS MFG. CO.
Bldg. 1, Atlas Terminal
Glendale 27, L. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ..... LIPPINCOTT CO., INC.
461 Market Street

The outlook is for continued heavy requirements, probably thru 1949.

In the pipe field the call for pressure pipe is especially heavy, with sewer pipe a close second; house connection pipe shows some seasonal slackening. Backlog of orders is large with no indication of any change in this condition for at least six months.

The above are the opinions of a number of men intensely interested in the different markets. Your opinions are always welcome.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

	August 1948
Passenger Cars	348,804
Motor Trucks	111,760
Motor Coaches	771
	461,335

July total sales were 474,556 (revised); while sales for August 1947 totalled 349,409. These figures cover only cars made in the United States.

The above figures are supplied by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, New Center Building, Detroit 2, Mich.

ASBESTOS MINING ENGINEER

Graduate Mining Engineer wanted for Asbestos operation in Quebec of progressive long-established company. Position includes surveying, supervision of Diamond Drilling and miscellaneous engineering work. Experience desirable but recent graduate considered. Send complete resume including education, experience, etc., to Box No. 8F-R, "ASBESTOS" 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Phila., 30, Pa.

Fine Asbestos Tapes and Sleevings

Light Weight Asbestos Cloth

ATLAS ASBESTOS COMPANY

North Wales • Pennsylvania

HILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES

Producers of

CRUDES

and

Fiberized Asbestos

The World's Finest Fibre

DRAWER 71 **GLOBE, ARIZONA**

Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona

Canada

(Department of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production for July 1948 ..... 56,238 tons (2000 lbs.)
Compared with July 1947 ..... 53,434 tons (2000 lbs.)

Africa (Rhodesia)

(Published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

Production for May 1948 ..... 5,551.74 tons (2,000 lbs.)
Valued at £189,581

Union of South Africa

(Quarterly Information Circular—Department of Mines, Pretoria)

Tons — 2,000 lbs.

	January to March 1948				
	Production	Local Sales		Exports	
	Tons	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Amosite	6,642	168	£ 2,289	5,686	£138,334
Chrysotile	929	398	12,400	65	3,759
Cape Blue	1,906	46	698	1,904	70,953
Transvaal Blue	331	....	....	315	11,776
Anthophyllite	....	....	....	....	....
	9,808	612	£15,387	7,970	£224,822

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE

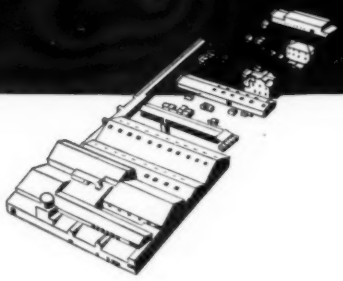
As of October 10, 1948

Canadian—	**Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine**
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$896.00 to $960.00
Group No. 2 Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry	350.00 to 545.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	204.50 to 378.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	84.50 to 128.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	69.50 to 78.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	47.00 to 51.50
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	24.50 to 46.00
Vermont—	
Per Ton of 2000 lbs. f.o.b. Hyde Park or Morrisville, Vt.	
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	$97.00 to $107.00
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	68.50 to 85.00
Group No 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	51.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	25.50 to 46.50

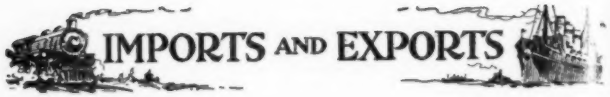
Note: Crude Run-of-Mine (Canadian) refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and 2 Crude. Crude Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

ASBESTONE
CORPORATION

Manufacturers
Asbestos-Cement
Building Products



FACTORY AND SALES OFFICE
5372 TCHOUPITOULAS ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.



Imports into U. S. A.
(Figures by Bureau of Census)
Unmanufactured Asbestos—By Countries

	June 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)
From Australia	1
Canada	44,783
S. Rhodesia	1,030
Union of South Africa	1,572
U. S. S. R.	427
	47,813
Value	*$3,158,146*
By Grades:	
Crude No. 1 (Chrysotile)	
S. Rhodesia	140
Crude No. 2 (Chrysotile)	
S. Rhodesia	479
Crude—Other (Chrysotile)	
Canada	8
S. Rhodesia	411
Crude—Blue	
Australia	1
Union of S. Africa	477
Crude—Amosite	
Union of S. Africa	1,095
Textile Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	1,598
U. S. S. R.	427
Shingle Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	6,468
Paper Fibres—Chrysotile	
Canada	5,083
Fibres—Short Grades—Chrysotile	
Canada	31,626
	47,813

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1948 Quantity (Lbs.)	Value
Asbestos Yarn		
United Kingdom	6,160	$5,079

(Contniued on page 38)

ASBESTOS FIBRE SHINGLE GRADES

Immediate delivery.

A NEW MODERN ASBESTOS PLANT WITH REVOLUTIONARY EQUIPMENT

Your inquiries are invited.

•

ASBESTOS FIBRES, INC.

Preparation Plant:

33 AVENUE P, NEWARK, N. J.

Main Office:

56 CRITTENDEN ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Imports Continued	Quantity (Lbs.) June 1948	Value
Asbestos Woven Fabrics, other than Packing		
Canada	100	90
United Kingdom	4,142	2,704
Asbestos Brake Lining—Molded		
Canada	45	9
Asbestos Cement Products—Not Impreg.		
Canada	13,991	311
Asbestos Cement Products—Impreg.		
Belgium	187	8
Asbestos Manufactures—Other		
Canada	....	739
	24,625	$8,940

Exports from U. S. A.

(Figures by Bureau of Census)

Unmanufactured Asbestos:

	June 1948 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
To Argentina	111	$37,750
Cuba	31	1,285
Germany	118	10,420
Netherlands	120	23,147
Other Countries	....	168
	380	$72,770

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1948 Quantity	Value
Asbestos Paper, Mlbd. Rlbd.	Lbs. 350,762	$ 30,995
Asbestos Pipe Covg. & Cement	Lbs. 282,747	25,552
Asbestos Textiles and Yarn	Lbs. 71,357	49,398
Asbestos Packing	Lbs. 225,761	152,108
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Mld. & S.Mld.)	Lbs. 218,835	193,776
Asbestos Brake Lng. (Woven)	L. Ft. 32,348	24,200
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Mld. & S.Mld)	No. 45,326	20,315
Asbestos Clutch Fcgs. (Woven)	No. 36,917	14,468
Asbestos Brake Blocks (M. & S. Mld.)	Lbs. 24,681	18,380
Asbestos Brake Blocks (Woven)	Lbs. 667	777
Asbestos Sheets	Lbs. 2,005,793	91,560
Asbestos Roofing	Sqs. 24,993	139,642
Other Asbestos Manufactures	....	83,937
		845,108

EUROPEAN ASBESTOS

SPINNING, SHINGLE and PAPER FIBRE

also

SHORTS and 8S

•

ALPINE MINING CORPORATION

Offices at

535 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

Les Amiantes de France
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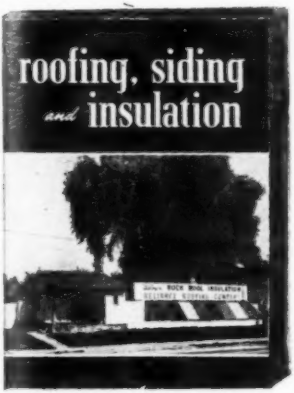
Paris (16e) France



45 W. 45th St.

....SURE WAY....

of selling the nation's roofing, siding and insulation contractors!

CANTOR PUBLISHING CO.

New York 19, N. Y.

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS

Wm. F. Reed, President and Treasurer, Asbestos Distributors, Inc., Port Chester, N. Y., October 17th.

A. K. Burgstresser (retired) formerly Vice President, Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co., Norristown, Pa., Oct. 25th.

L. R. Hoff, Consultant, Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City, October 27th.

A. L. Wade, President, Asbestos Insulations, Regd., Montreal, P. Q., Canada, October 28th.

George L. Abbott, President and General Manager, Garlock Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., October 31st.

F. E. Byrnes, Assistant to Vice President, The Ruberoid Co., New York City, October 31st.

V. A. Spina, Treasurer, Scandinavia Belting Co., Newark, N. J., November 1st.

Ernest S. Sprinkmann, President, Sprinkmann Sons Corporation, Milwaukee, Wis., November 3rd.

Kozaburo Nazawa, President, Nozawa Asbestos Industrial Co., Ltd., Kobe, Japan, November 4th.

William P. Barry, General Manager, Smith & Kanzler Corp., Linden, N. J., November 5th.

Charles W. Hanslip, Owner, Standco Brake Lining Co., Houston, Texas, November 8th.

G. M. Righter, Export Manager, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., New York City, November 10th.

G. A. Rentschler, Chairman of Board, Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Lockland, Cincinnati 15, Ohio, November 14th.

To all these gentlemen we extend congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of their birthdays.

IRA RUHL, ASST. SALES MANAGER RUBEROID'S EASTERN DIVISION

Ira Ruhl, formerly sales representative of The Ruberoid Co., for a large section of the State of New York, has been appointed assistant sales manager of the company's entire Eastern Division, comprising all of New England, all of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey and most of Ohio.

Mr. Ruhl has been associated with Ruberoid for the past 20 years, first as a sales correspondent—later he held various responsible positions in the division sales office and in 1940 became a field representative of the company. In his new position he will be associated with John Lang, sales manager in general charge of the Eastern Division. He will make his headquarters in New York City.

• BLUE ASBESTOS

The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

MILLBOARD **YARNS**
ROVINGS **POWDER** **CLOTHS**
PROCESSED FIBRES
Unexcelled for use in
ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPES

• AMOSITE ASBESTOS

This fibre owing to its great length and bulk is unrivalled for use as an insulating medium in:

Asbestos mattress filler
85% Magnesia Insulation

The CAPE ASBESTOS CO. Limited

Morley House, 28-30 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.I.
FACTORY, BARKING, ESSEX

United States Sales Agent:

ARNOLD W. KOEHLER

415 LEXINGTON AVE. **NEW YORK CITY**
TELEPHONE—VANDERBILT 6-1477

S. R. ZIMMERMAN, JR. NAMED BY R-M
Director Friction Material Research and Development

S. R. Zimmerman, Jr., has been named Director of Friction Material and Development for Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.

S. R. Zimmerman, Jr.

In his new capacity Mr. Zimmerman will direct the Corporation's research and development activities on its Friction Materials at its plants in Stratford, Conn., Manheim, Pa., Passaic, N. J., and North Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Zimmerman holds a B. S. degree in Industrial Engineering from Yale University's Sheffield Scientific School. He has been with the United States Asbestos Division at Manheim, Pa., for sixteen years, serving as an Industrial Engineer, in the Laboratory and Engineering Department and as Assistant Sales Manager. He will continue to make his headquarters at Manheim.

DR. RASSWEILER ADDRESSES PRODUCERS' COUNCIL

Dr. C. F. Rassweiler, Johns-Manville Vice President for Research and Development, addressed the fall meeting of the Producers' Council on September 30th. His subject was "New Frontier for Construction Through Research".

THE WEATHERVANE

The Weathervane is a four page house organ published by and for the employees of Chas. S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J.

The copy of the August 1948 issue (Vol. 2, No. 8) just received by us has proved interesting reading and must be even more so to the company's employees.

ASBESTOS; PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

The above is the title of an article appearing in the July 31st issue of the South African Mining and Eingeering Journal.

SMITH ASBESTOS PRODUCTS, INC.
New Name for Asbestos Limited, Inc.

The name of Asbestos Limited, Inc., (Millington, New Jersey) has been changed to Smith Asbestos Products, Inc., effective October 1st. The change in name follows the acquisition of this long established producer of asbestos products by the new Ownership some time ago.

R. R. Galloway, President, states that the new ownership has been engaged in a complete rehabilitation of the plant and the installation of the most modern manufacturing equipment. This is expected to be completed early next year.

ACE ASBESTOS MANUFACTURING CO.

Importers, Exporters, Processors of Asbestos Fibres of All Varieties

of

RAW ASBESTOS

for

Every Use

•

CHRYSOTILE
AMOSITE
AMPHIBOLE FIBRES

originating in

U. S. A. (ARIZONA)
CANADA
RUSSIA
CHINA
INDIA
RHODESIA
SOUTH AFRICA

•

Large Capacity Fiberizing and Grading Plant

451 Communipaw Ave. **Jersey City, N. J.**

T. K. MIAL GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM J-M.

Acting on his physician's advice, T. K. Mial, J-M Vice President for New Business Development, and a member of the J-M organization since 1917, has been relieved of all active work in the Company for an indefinite period. Mr. Mial will retain the title of Vice President of Johns-Manville Corporation.

All but four years of Mr. Mial's business career has been spent with Johns-Manville. In 1917 he started to sell industrial and power products in the Pittsburg area, later served there as Manager and in Cleveland as a Division Manager In 1929 he was transferred to New York as Manager of the Eastern Division in charge of six districts which formed the largest division of the company's business. He was made a Vice President of J-M Sales Corporation two years later. He received his present title of Vice President for New Business Development, Johns-Manville Corporation in 1946.

Mr. Mial is credited with "contributing substantially to the building of what is now the Industrial Products Division and did an especially effective job in the successful development of a wider market for many industrial products, outstanding among which is Transite Pipe." Possibly his greatest contribution to the future of J-M was, to quote from J-M News Pictorial, "his successful negotiation for the acquisition of the Goetz and Van Cleef companies."

Duties and responsibilities pertaining to New Business Development have been delegated to the Vice President and Assistant to the Chairman J. P. Syme, in addition to his present work.

HOWARD ASBESTOS COMPANY NORTHFIELD, VT.

In January of this year the Howard Asbestos Company was formed by, Howard C. Josephson, Sales Manager of Greene, Tweed & Company of North Wales, Pa., to purchase and take over the plant and asbestos business of J. Franklin Burke Company, the plant being located at Northfield, Vt. Mr. Josephson thereafter severed his connection with Greene, Tweed & Company to devote his full time to his new interests.

Additional equipment and improved methods have been installed at the Northfield plant, until at the present time the plant is described by its new owners as "one of the most modern asbestos textile plants in the world, having all modern improvements and design to produce, at high speed, quality asbestos products to rigid specifications."

The plant superintendent is Francis H. Monahan (formerly of Greene, Tweed & Co.) who has been associated with Mr. Josephson for a number of years. Mr. Josephson also makes his headquarters at the Northfield, Vt., plant.

F. A. MASKELL JOINS NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO.

Appointment of F. A. Maskell as sales representative of the New York Belting & Packing Company has been announced by B. F. Keuther, Sales Manager of the company. Mr. Maskell will cover the states of Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, with headquarters in Salt Lake City.

Prior to joining New York Belting & Packing, Mr. Maskell spent 18 years in various executive capacities with Sioux City Iron Co. of Sioux City, Iowa, and Hendrie & Bolthoff Company of Denver, Colorado.

PABCO DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

At the annual meeting of The Paraffine Companies, Inc., held on September 28th, all incumbent directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. The directors, at a meeting following the annual meeting, re-elected all officers of the Company.

Officers of the Company are: R. S. Shainwald, Chairman; W. H. Lowe, President; R. H. Shainwald, Executive Vice President; C. C. Gibson, Vice President and Treasurer; J. E. Holbrook, H. J. Lilleston, R. R. March, and F. M. Tussing, Vice Presidents; A. W. Brown, Secretary.

Directors are: C. C. Gibson, W. H. Lowe, J. B. McCargar, Robert W. Miller, Jos. A. Moore, Jr., D. J. Murphy, Silas H. Palmer, Herman Phleger, Henry Rosenfeld, R. H. Shainwald, R. S. Shainwald.

ROCKBESTOS HOLDS SALES CONFERENCE

District managers and sales engineers of the Rockbestos Products Corporation, will meet in New Haven, for a three-day sales conference October 27, 28 and 29. Arrangements for the meeting are under the direction of H. O. Anderson, Vice President in charge of sales, assisted by F. S. Bacon, Jr., Assistant General Sales Manager.

J-M OFFICIALLY OPENS NEW TILTON, N. H. PLANT

The new, multi-million dollar J-M plant at Tilton, N. H., was officially opened on October 7th, with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Charles M. Dale(of New Hampshire) and R. W. Lea, President of Johns-Manville, were the principal speakers.

The new plant is for the express purpose of manufacturing Quinterra electrical insulation. It is located on the north bank of the Winnepesaukee River, on a 200-acre tract, two and a half miles north of Tilton. When in full operation the plant will employ about 100 people. Photograph and further description of the plant will be published in November "ASBESTOS".

GEORGE C. GILLIES, PRESIDENT
BELMONT PACKING & RUBBER CO.
Passes Away

George Clark Gillies, President of Belmont Packing & Rubber Company, died on Wednesday, September 8th. He had held the position of President since 1930.

Mr. Gillies was a native of Scotland but later resided in Canada, coming to this country about 20 years ago.

The funeral was held on Saturday, September 11th, burial being in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

OHIO ASBESTOS & INSULATION CO.—New Address

The Ohio Asbestos & Insulation Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, have moved to 3212 Lakeside Avenue. They were formerly located at 1540 St. Clair Avenue.

A WORD ABOUT GASKETS is the title of an article in the August issue of the Automotive Digest (Published in Cincinnati, Ohio). The author is Hank Seymour, who says "Don't trust anybody in the matter of gaskets if you're going to be responsible for the repair job."

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Copies of patents can be obtained by sending 25c (in coin) to The Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., giving the patent number, date it was issued, name of patentee and name of invention.

Water Setting Cement Compositions. No. 2,446,990. Granted on August 10, 1948 to Clyde C. Schuetz, Mount Prospect, Ill., assignor to United States Gypsum Co., Chicago. Application November 29, 1943. Serial No. 512,249.

A water setting cementitious mixture consisting of 15% of asbestos fibres, 64% of water granulated blast furnace slag, dried and ground to a fineness of 87% thru a 325 mesh sieve, 13% of Portland cement and 8% of fly ash.

Heat Insulation. No. 2,448,186. Granted on August 31, 1948, to Lewis B. Miller, Ambler, and Willard R. Seipt, North Wales, Pa., assignors to Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa. Application June 29, 1942. Serial No. 448,928.

A heat insulating structure formed by a series of layers of similar composition each layer comprising whole mineral fibres in proportion of the order of 25 to 40% by weight and tending to run flatwise of the structure and entangled with finely distributed separate, particles of powdery mineral material and evenly distributed separate powdery particles of a binder ma-

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terial of the group of bentonite, clays and silicas (Amosite asbestos or other harsh asbestos fibres are used).

Manufacture of Abrasive Products. No. 2,448,985. Granted on September 7, 1948 to Joseph N. Kuzmick, Clifton, and DeWitt Bell, Fair Lawn, N. J., assignors to Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Application August 7, 1943. Serial No. 497,851. Description upon request.

Building Structure. No. 2,449,292. Granted on September 14, 1948, to William Gillett, Grosse Pointe Park, and Edward A. Miller, Detroit, Mich., assignors to Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit, Mich. Application June 7, 1944. Serial No. 539,134.

A building structure comprising a plurality of slabs, etc. Further description upon request.

Process for Production of Magnesium Compounds. No. 2,449,293. Granted on September 14, 1948, to Gurter H. Gloss, Redwood City and Edgar B. Baker, Burlingame, Calif. Assignors to Marine Magnesium Products Corporation, South San Francisco, Calif. Application May 2, 1944. Serial No. 533,704.

In a process for separating out a magnesium compound from an impure hydrous slurry containing one or more magnesium compounds from a group comprising magnesium oxide and magnesium hydroxide, the steps of subjecting a mass of the slurry to contact with a carbon dioxide containing a gas continuously supplying both said slurry and carbon dioxide containing gas to the mass undergoing treatment controlling the rate of introduction of the slurry and the carbon dioxide containing gas to the mass undergoing treatment so as to maintain the rate of conversion of the magnesium compound to normal magnesium carbonate not in excess of about 0.12 mol per gallon per hour and the concentration of the carbon dioxide and carbonic acid in the liquid phase in the slurry, between the limites of 0.02 to 0.05 mol per liter, such carbonation serving to produce particles of neutral magnesium carbonate of the order of 200 to 400 microns in size and separating out the neutral magnesium carbonate from the other material of the slurry.

Composition of Friction Material. No. 2,450,171. Granted on September 28, 1948 to Thornton R. Stenberg, Troy, N. Y., Assignor to Bendix Aviation, Inc., South Bend, Ind. Application September 20, 1944. Serial No. 555,019.

A material for the purpose described having the following constituency: Asbestos Fibre 60-74%; Dried and ground tung pomace 14-6%; Resin 20 to 15%.

FOR SALE

J-M #4196 Asbestos Rope; ½" diam. 8800 lbs., 1" diam. 5100 lbs. Less than 1000 lbs - 38c lb. net; 1000 lbs. or more, 35c F. O. B. Mobile, Ala. Rope is new and unused in 25 lb. and 50 lb. coils with original cartons shopworn or missing. **Address orders to P. O. Box 1281, Mobile, Ala.**

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM FOR HEAT INSULATION

To provide maximum insulating value, all heat insulation requires a regular inspection and maintenance program. The steps in such a program are outlined by the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association as follows:

Periodic inspection to see that all sources of heat loss, such as new sections of piping, etc., are insulated.

Periodic evaluation of insulation thickness, since changes in operations of fuel costs may necessitate an increase in thickness.

Survey of insulation jacketing to check for adequate protection against weather, mechanical or chemical damage, etc. Scorched spots thoroly investigated, since they may indicate a crack or failure in the insulation underneath, or may be a sign that the insulation is too thin.

4. Check of the insulation for loosening. If due to excessive vibration of the insulated equipment, the cause of vibration eliminated if possible, and the insulation re-applied and tightened. Joints pointed up with cement and canvas or other jacketing replaced and securely sealed. If vibration cannot be eliminated or reduced, another method of application of insulation may be necessary.

5. Examination for dents or cracks. Dents may be caused by mechanical abuse of insulation, such as erection of scaffolding, etc. Damaged section should be cut out and a new one of the same size and shape wired on securely. Cracks filled with insulating cement and protective jacketing replaced.

6. Check after repairs of equipment due to difficulties such as water hammer, leaks, etc., which may have caused damage to the insulation.

7. Survey of insulation after disasters such as fires, floods, etc. Lines or equipment on which insulation has been saturated by water should be brought up to full temperature slowly to prevent too rapid formation of steam between the hot surface and the insulation.

. . . —

A. S. T. M. Committee D-9 on Electrical Insulating Materials, will hold a meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., on November 17th to 1th, 1948.

. . . —

Treason doth never prosper; what's the reason? Why, if it prosper, none dare call it treason.

AFTERTHOUGHTS

¶ Another firm making pipe covering protectors is the Stembridge Manufacturing Co., 131 N. Green St., Chicago, Ill.

¶ We shall soon be needing a new photograph for our cover. We have some in mind but if any of our readers have suggestions, please send them along.

¶ Apropos of the article by Mr. Strehan on page 4, the Building Officials Digest is published at 51 E. 42nd St., New York City 17. Information concerning the Building Officials Conference of America, Inc., and the proposed basic building code may be obtained at that address.

¶ Have any of our readers issued new catalogs recently? Don't forget to send us a copy or two, with your suggestion of a news item about them.

¶ Asbestos purchased or contracted for by the U. S. Government in the third quarter of 1948, for delivery to the stockpile before June 30, 1949, consisted of 1100 tons of Chrysotile, and 1900 tons of Amosite, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal.

¶ The United States Plywood Co. has developed a low-cost laminated board that is too tough for rats to gnaw. The board is made of hardwood veneer and laminated fibre and is intended for grain storage bins and chicken coops. Looks like it's a competitor of Asbestos-Cement Board.

¶ Will some of our California readers send us the names and addresses of asbestos deposits and their owners, in that State? Our list is not complete. Data as to type of material mined would also be appreciated, also samples if available.

¶ The Government of India recently removed control

over imports of various materials, asbestos being included in the list, in sterling, soft and medium currency countries by allowing them on open general licenses. But excluded from the arrangement are countries in Central, North and South America, and in the Union of South Africa.

BOOK LIST

The Asbestos Factbook, 16 pages. Information in compact form on origin, facts, locations, uses, analyses, qualities, 10c

Asbestos Mining Methods. By C. V. Smith. (Reprint) 16 pages. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Milling Asbestos. By J. C. Kelleher. (Reprint) 16 pages. Completion article to Asbestos Mining Methods. Both should be in every Asbestos Library, 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Recovery of Raw Asbestos. By Roland Starkey. (Reprint) 6 pages. Supplement to Milling Asbestos. 25c per copy, discount in quantities of 50 or more.

Canadian Chrysotile Asbestos Classification. Including latest Quebec Testing Method. 30c.

Processing Asbestos Fibres. 8 pages. (Reprint) 25c per copy

Tests for Cotton Content. 4 pages (Reprint) Describing several methods of testing asbestos textiles for cotton content. 10c per copy.

Chart—Dollars Cost of Uninsulated Pipe. (Reprint) 20c each

Twelve Estimating Tables, with Chart. Convenient in figuring flange fittings and other areas. $1.00 per set.

Manual of Unit Prices (for figuring pipe covering and blocks) 35c per copy postpaid.

Asbestos: A Magic Mineral, by Lilian Holmes Strack. Written for school children but should be in every Asbestos library. $1.00 per copy.

Asbestos—The Silk of the Mineral Kingdom, by Oliver Bowles. 40 pages about asbestos, from mine to finished product, in plain language, illustrated, 25c a copy.

Order any of the above from "ASBESTOS", 17th Fl., Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Postage stamps acceptable for amounts less than $1.00.

WANTED

Scrap Asbestos—white, unimpregnated with graphite, asphalt or wire—especially white gasket waste. Steady demand.

A. S. Thompson, 56 Crittenden St., Newark, N. J.

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee as to their correctness).

		September 1948		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork (Com.)	np	48¾	52⅞	49½
Armstrong Cork (Pfd.)	np	92⅛	94¾	93
Armstrong Cork (Conv. Pfd.)	np	109¼	112¼	109¼
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	25¼	26	25½
Asbestos Mfg. Co. (Com.)	1	1⅝	2	1⅝
Celotex (Com.)	np	25⅞	30½	27
Celotex (Pfd.)	20	18	19⅛	18½
Certainteed (Com.)	1	13⅝	17⅛	14⅝
Flintkote (Com.)	np	30	34⅞	30⅞
Flintkote (Pfd.)	np	98	101	98
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	33¼	36⅝	35⅜
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	102½	107½	104½
Paraffine (Com.)	np	21	23¼	21¼
Paraffine (Pfd.)	100	101½	104	103
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	28	32	29⅛
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	60	67¼	60¾
Thermoid (Com.)	1	7⅛	8⅛	7¾
Thermoid (Pfd.)	50	40	42	41
Union Asb. & Rub. (Com.)	5	12¼	13¾	13¼
United Asbestos Corp.	1	34c	51c	46c
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	95½	106	97
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	167	173½	168...
U. S. Rubber (Com.)	10	42¼	46¼	44¾
U. S. Rubber (Pfd.)	100	128½	130¾	130¾

• • • —

A huge zeon sign has been erected along the East Shore Highway in Emeryville, California, by The Paraffine Companies, Inc. The sign is 60 feet high and 150 feet wide with letters 16 feet tall. The sign flashes "Paint," "Roofing" and "Linoleum" in sequence, with the word "Pabco" trade name of the Paraffine Companies, constantly displayed. About a quarter of a mile of tubing and four miles of wiring are used in the display.

• • • —

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LEARNING THE ROPES

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ASBESTOS TEXTILE & PACKING DIVISION

MANHEIM, PA. NORTH CHARLESTON, S. C.

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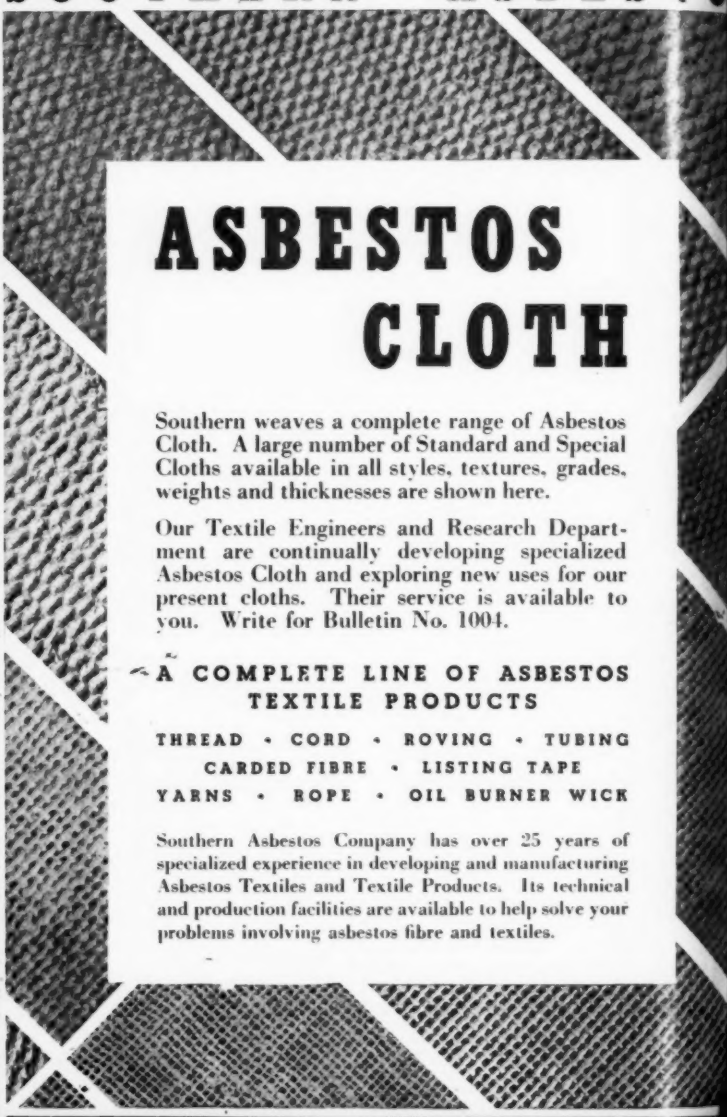

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